

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME II—NUMBER 6.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 58.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

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A Farmer's View of the Situation.

The great question which is now the leading one upon which my brother farmers is this: How can we manage to get more and save more, to enable us to live as easily and accumulate as much money as the average tradesman, mechanic, stockholder, or professional man? Can we do it by commencing at once to look out for number one, just as the non-producing classes are invariably in the habit of doing? The time has come when the farmer, who has heretofore quite aided in the development of the country, and who has cared little to know what combination those who followed other occupations in a few years amassed princely fortunes, begins to see that the prosperity that he witnessed must have originated to a great extent in the comparatively low price that he received for the products of his labor, and the relatively high price that he had to pay for everything that he was compelled to use. He never dreamed that he was as much entitled to protection as the manufacturer. Hereafter the farmers intend to see about this little matter of protection, and to know why the several millions who follow the plow should not be as well protected as the few thousands of manufacturers whose proximity to the national capital enables them to lobby through whatever protective scheme they undertake. The unrepresented farmer who has heretofore quietly submitted to the powerful combination of capitalists will do so no longer. The leaven of progress is at work. Farmers are becoming unified. They are determined to think and act for themselves. Western farmers are financially embarrassed, and not one in a thousand will say that he is getting five per cent. on his investment. Farmers do not want the consumer to pay more than a fair price for what he gets, but they do want the pork and grain gamblers to go to work like honest men, and with hands brown with toil, earn what they eat and wear. As we before said, the time has come for the farming class to look out for number one; that is, more for themselves and their interests. In order to do this they must organize, and then work together for the common good of all. The farmer of the future is to be better educated in the line of his profession. He is yet to become a believer in statistics. He will soon appreciate the value of crop statistics, and will inform himself just as the speculator does now, as to the amount of the grain supply. This, in connection with a still more complete system of crop reports, will enable the farmer to know as much about the true condition of the market as the speculator himself. Then we may naturally expect to see farmers' union grain-elevators, so managed that temporary advances can be made on grain in store, and a better average price obtained for cereal crops. We do not expect, however, a single reform to do all that is required for the relief of the farmer. In granaries and clubs other methods of relief will be carefully discussed, and adopted with a unanimity that will insure success. With this will come confidence and enterprise. Money will seek an investment outside of incorporated cities, and general prosperity will ensue. It is not unreasonable to hope that, with the increased facilities now offered to the farmer for acquiring information on general subjects pertaining to the welfare of the great agricultural public, men having this leading interest at heart will yet assume a controlling power in the enactment of laws that will benefit the farmer as well as other classes, and thus guarantee to the country continued, unvarying prosperity.—*Cor. Rural World.*

How They Read the Papers.

Uncle Ned first hunts up a funny thing, then laughs with a will.

Aunt Sue first reads the stories, then turns to the marriages and deaths.

The laborer looks at the wants, hoping to find a better opening in his business.

Miss Flora seeks out the new advertisements to ascertain the newest importations in bonnets and kids.

Mr. Pleasure-seeker turns to the amusement advertisements and decides what entertainment will afford him the most enjoyment.

Miss Prim drops a tear—first over the marriages, then over the deaths; for she says one is as bad as the other.

Mr. Politician reads the editorials, then the political extracts and news.

Mr. Marvelous looks for the accidents, murders, inquests and deaths, and ends in stories of something sensational.

Everybody reads the advertisements to learn who are the energetic business men, and learn where they can find what they want.

## DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cornel Fourth and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.  
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT on Ground Floor.  
FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT on Ground Floor.  
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on First Floor.

Four Cutters in the Custom Department.

Special Attention Paid to Orders from the Country.

### WONDERFUL INVENTION.

A Book to Journalism—Deppen's Patent Irresistible Combination Kicker.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

I have invented a machine for the purpose of reducing the number of exchange fiefs now in existence. As many of your exchanges know, exchange fiefs are persons of great perseverance continually drop into a room where the exchanges of a newspaper office are kept, and wrestle with them under the pretense of searching for the *Daily Sun Francisco Crusher*, or the *Waco Weekly Bullshucker*, or some other sheet that they offer to swear they can't find at the news stand. These persons, as if their presence alone was not sufficiently harrowing, have a way of sitting for at least half an hour at a time, rattling the papers in the exchange basket in a manner evidently intended to exasperate and confuse every one at work within range of the noise. They do worse. When one of them is informed that the paper wanted is not to be had, he invariably says, "An old one will do just as well;" and his brow darkens with unmanly suspicion when he is told that the paper he wants has positively been carried out. These persons also make tedious and unnecessary explanations, consuming much valuable time and wearing out the patience. They know everything that's disagreeable, and practice it persistently. All their faults, if written of here, would make this thing too long.

The invention to which I refer is known as "Bogardus's Patent Irresistible kicker," for the use of Newspaper Offices; and it is in every respect superior to the buzz-saw now in use in some of the Western newspaper establishments.

It consists mainly of—first, a large, strongly-constructed chair, in the bottom of which are concealed numerous remarkable springs of extraordinary power;

second, an immense boot, made of a hard, unyielding substance, and connected beneath the floor, with the chair;

third, a number of strong rods and things connecting the whole with the steam engines of the establishment. The boot and chair are also connected with a powerful hook, which is concealed in the ceiling.

As the unsuspecting exchange friend approaches, he is requested to be seated in the chair, which is placed close to the basket in which the exchanges are kept.

Just as he settles in the seat and reaches for an exchange, a member of the editorial staff suddenly jerks a convenient knob; the powerful and wonderful springs in the chair begin to toss the friend in a most extraordinary manner; a portion of the floor slides away, and the immense boot swings into view, making a kind of crashing noise, as though the building were falling. In a few seconds more the springs, true to their task, throw the astonished friend in a position which makes him face the door. The concealed hook then drops from the ceiling and seizes him by the coat-collar, and then the boot, with the rapidity of lightning, is put where it will do the most good.

When the boot has gone rapidly back and forth for about half a minute, the machinery is stopped, the shattered friend lowered to a litter and carried out, and six weeks to recover from the terrors of the impression that he has been assaulted from behind by the tutelary demon of the press, or some equally exasperated monster too hideous to describe. He never returns to the exchange basket.

The patent irresistible kicker is very effective, and has been known to shatter one of Dr. Hardin's celebrated interviewing cushions at a blow. I anticipate a great demand for it as soon as its merits become known. The specification of this patent is the spring-work of the chair, with the connecting boot.

J. C. BRAITHWAIT BOGDARDUS,

LOUVELLE, April 8.

The following process is said to be effective in detecting sulphuric acid in vinegar: Boil a few grains of starch with an ounce or two of the suspected vinegar for a few minutes in a glass vessel; when it has become cold, add a drop of the tincture of iodine. If the vinegar contains no sulphuric acid, a beautiful blue color will be produced by the reaction of the iodine on the starch. But if a small quantity of sulphuric acid be present, the color will be yellowish.

Medicines and Chemicals, a beautiful blue color will be produced by the reaction of the iodine on the starch. But if a small quantity of sulphuric acid be present, the color will be yellowish.

Henry Ward Beecher returned home from his Western tour with twelve thousand dollars, the net profits of seventeen lectures. Yet Nilsson and Lucca can do far better than that.

The first exclamation of a belle on entering the Cathedral at Milan was, "Oh!

what a church to get married in."

### Masonry in Persia.

Of the Persian officers who are at present in Berlin pursuing military studies and making themselves acquainted with Prussian military organization and arrangements, one belongs to the Masonic order. He is a Mussulman. He seems to have spontaneously sought recognition as a member of the craft in a Berlin Lodge, and his claim was only allowed after such an examination as satisfied the brethren that he was one of them. It appears from the statement of this Persian Mason that nearly all the male members of the Persian Court belong to the mystic order, even as German Masons enjoy the honor of counting the Emperor and Crown Prince among its adherents. The appearance of this Mohammedan Mason in Berlin seems to have excited a little surprise among some of the brethren there, and the surprise would be natural enough to persons not aware of the extent to which Masonry has been diffused over the earth.

Account for it as may, the truth is certain that the mysterious order was established in the Orient many ages ago.

Nearly all of the old Mohammedan buildings in India, as tombs, mosques, etc., are marked with the Masonic symbols, and many of these structures, still perfect, were built in the time of the Mogul Emperor Akbar, who died in 1605.

Thus Masonry must have been introduced into India from Middle Asia by the Mohammedans hundreds of years ago.

Indeed, we have heard a reverend member of the order affirm that the religious or theistical idea upon which

Masonry is founded has its most perfect architectural embodiment, not in a Christian church, but in a Mohammedan mosque.

What Babies, Men, and Women Weigh.

Somebody who has been "studying our weights" reports that upon the average, boys weigh a little more and girls a little less than six pounds and a half at birth.

For the first twelve years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that time males acquire a decided preponderance. Thus, young men of twenty average one hundred and forty-three pounds each, while young women of twenty average one hundred and twenty-one pounds and a half at birth.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

## FIGHTING IN LOUISIANA.

As if in early fulfillment of the predictions and reasonable expectations of all honest men, the news is now upon us, that the illegal maintenance by henchmen of the Kellogg faction in Louisiana, has precipitated upon that State scenes of fire, blood and carnage.

The negroes of Grant Parish took full possession of the town of Colfax, raised barricades, threw up breastworks, and declared martial law within the corporate limits of the town in the name, and by the authority of, Kellogg the usurper and self-styled Governor of Louisiana. Armed to the teeth, and protected from assault by improvised barricades and breast-works, they proceeded to levy and collect taxes and force contributions, ostensibly for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the Kellogg Government. Traders, who presumed to enter the town, were forced to pay a tax of one-hundred dollars, or, as a penalty, forfeit whatever of property they might have in their possession.

Though the spirit of the people of Louisiana has been crushed by the heel of power; though they have been made the target of the most fiendish malice that has thus far been fired at the Southern States; and though, in their weakness, they have appealed for that poor support, which comes only in the shape of public sympathy, this act of ruffianism on the part of a horde of hired and abhanded negroes, was more than even degraded humanity could bear, and kindled into a devouring flame the feeble spark of manly spirit that was left.

Headed by their lawfully chosen sheriff, the good people of Grant Parish arose in arms, attacked the negroes fortified in the town, drove them from their works into the court-house, where a flag-of-truce was exhibited as a sign of their surrender. Confiding in their offered terms of peace, as Gen. Canby did in the Modocs, they peacefully approached the court-house to receive the surrender, when, in an unsuspecting moment, they were fired into by the negroes, and several of their number killed. Exasperated by this act of treachery, they set fire to the building, and, as the negroes ran from it, they fired into them and killed over one-hundred.

The lives that were lost in this fight may possibly furnish no substantial cause for grief outside of the narrow circle in which they were known. But their death, however little it may effect the great public, furnishes a commentary, which those who run should pause to read. It is a commentary not written in ink, nor upon parchment; but one inscribed to the whole world in bloody characters, a commentary upon the corruption, the venality, and jack-ass ignorance of the majority of the people of all the states, who sit down in a state of stupified inertia, and witness the overthrow of every right of a sovereign State by a direct agency and instigation of a perjured administration. If Grant had not sustained Kellogg by illegal recognition and direct encouragement, this bloody tragedy would not have been enacted. Kellogg was never elected; and his Grant knows full well, and the Senate of the United States confessed it in the most unmistakable terms. But in the face of the most abounding evidence, demonstrating as clearly as a mathematical truth that Kellogg was overwhelmingly defeated, Grant chooses to uphold him in his arrogance and illegal pretensions to the governorship of Louisiana. The people could not endure his government. Industry was crippled, trade was paralyzed, public credit was impaired, and commerce fled from their ports. But these results were viewed by Grant with indifference. Nothing moved, he persisted in his recognition, and as only a little part of the sequel, civil war has already begun to rage. But this blow, which is first felt by Louisiana, is in fact aimed at all the States.

It is Grant's determined purpose to strike down each feature in the theory of our complex Government, which looks to a recognition of State sovereignty, until the whole shall be merged into one common Government. He has already made rapid strides to the attainment of that end; and unless the people shall shake off that lethargy which reconciles them to usurpation, and purge themselves of that corruption which is daily poisoning the fountains of honest manhood, they may expect in their own day and generation to read the history of the defunct United States.

The railroads of the State are destined to go through an ordeal on the question of taxation. The city of Newport has just made a futile attempt to tax the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company for municipal purposes. On the hearing of the cause, Chancellor Doniphan, on the authority of an adjudication of the Appellate Court, held that railroads are not liable to city, town and county taxation; and when subjected to taxation must be taxed as entirely.

## THE SPEAKING LAST MONDAY.

## THE MODOC MASSACRE.

The Indian policy of the Government has culminated in the murder of General Canby, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the United States Army.

A dispatch from Col. Gillen, of the 11th inst., states that Gen. Cahay, accompanied by the peace commission, met the Modoc embassy about one mile from the camp of the United States forces, and was inhumanly massacred on the spot.

This murder is now at the sensation in official circles, and every member of the President's Cabinet favors the infliction of the most direful vengeance.

Extermination is the word. Instructions given to Gen. Schofield, and how conclusively, that the authorities are convinced that the occasion has arisen that will not permit the slightest leniency or hesitation in thoroughly punishing the treachery by which Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were made to meet their doom.

In the meantime the massacre has given rise to a storm of criticism and indignation against the Indian policy of President Grant, which is by no means abated by reports of other equally diabolical massacres from other portions of the frontier. The canting peace policy, and idiotic attempt to negotiate with a band of roving marauders while flushed with victory, will now be abandoned; and we may expect soon to hear of butcheries and battles, and the steady decimation in the ranks of these prowling braves, until the very name of Modoc shall die out for want of a survivor to speak its name.

**DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**

Pursuant to a call by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, the Democrats of Lincoln county met in convention at the court-house, in Stanford, on Monday, April 14, 1873: Dr. T. B. Montgomery presiding, and F. J. Campbell acting Secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen selected from the several precincts of the county were constituted a committee on resolutions and sent to their room: Geo. Alford, Marcus Helm, Richard Givens, James W. Alcorn, William Lucas, J. P. Gooch, John F. Higgens, Thomas C. Huber, James Bastin, William Luckey, Craig Lynn, J. W. Givens.

The committee returned the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic State Executive Committee have made a call on the Democracy of the State to assemble in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the first day of May next, to nominate a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and have likewise requested the Democracy of each county to meet in primary convention and appoint delegates to said convention: Now therefore be it resolved,

That the Democracy of Lincoln approve said call.

That Dr. Thos. B. Montgomery, Thos. W. Varon, J. F. Higgins, Stephen Burch, J. P. Bailey, John S. Owlsley, Craig Lynn, N. H. Lackey, Lewis G. Gooch, John Young, W. G. Saunders, Archib. Denny, M. N. Deppauw and all other good Democrats of Lincoln county, who may attend, be appointed delegates to said convention, and are instructed to cast the vote of Lincoln county for James M. Tate, of Frankfort, for nominee for State Treasurer.

3. This convention being mindful of the great fluctuation growing up in the county in reference to the manner of selecting nominees for the different offices to which various members of the county aspire, would respectfully recommend to the Democratic State Executive Committee to take into consideration the propriety of establishing some uniform method of action in the part of the party, and definitely decide whether that method shall be by primary election or delegate convention.

B. MONTGOMERY, Chm.

F. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

**POSTAL-CAR IMBROGLIO.**

The New York World gives a clear and brief statement of what is meant by the Postal-Car difficulty.

It appears that the Post-office Department insists, and has procured the passage of a law providing, that the railway companies of the country shall receive the same rates of pay for carrying the mail-on fast trains in postal-cars costing \$5,000 each as the public pays them for second-class freight on the slow trains in the ordinary freight car costing \$500.

For the transportation of post-office officials in the postal-cars, which averages an annual value of \$12,000 per line, the Department proposes to pay nothing. The companies are naturally disinclined to favor any such one-sided arrangement, and hence the trouble between the Department and companies.

The World proceeds to say, that for his own share in it, the Post-Master-General ought to be ashamed; that his Department is henceforth to receive full pay for all its services, but the companies are only to receive half pay for their work. No one is permitted to head on the Post-Master-General, nor commit the abuse of free-mailing, but the Post-Master-General is to perpetuate these wrongs upon others.

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The railroads of the State are destined to go through an ordeal on the question of taxation. The city of Newport has just made a futile attempt to tax the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company for municipal purposes.

On the hearing of the cause, Chancellor Doniphan, on the authority of an adjudication of the Appellate Court, held that railroads are not liable to city, town and county taxation; and when subjected to taxation must be taxed as entirely.

The Lebanon Standard gets off the following jape upon its readers:

"A rather extraordinary wedding took place in Taylor county last week, in one of the upper circles of colored society. While the groom was absent at Campbellsburg obtaining a license, the bride gave birth to a large and healthy infant. When the happy man arrived with the necessary legal document, the nuptials were duly celebrated as though nothing unusual had happened."

BOGDARD'S Patent Exchange Blend Kicker, is creating a profound sensation all over the country. Our's will arrive to-morrow.

The Joint Committee on the Revision of the Statutes have completed their work. The Senate has likewise acted upon the last chapter reported by the Joint Committee, and the House is about up with its work. The Legislature will adjourn in a few days.

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BOGDARD'S Patent Exchange Blend Kicker, is creating a profound sensation all over the country. Our's will arrive to-morrow.

The Joint Committee on the Revision of the Statutes have completed their work. The Senate has likewise acted upon the last chapter reported by the Joint Committee, and the House is about up with its work. The Legislature will adjourn in a few days.

The negroes of Grant Parish took full possession of the town of Colfax, raised barricades, threw up breastworks, and declared martial law within the corporate limits of the town in the name, and by the authority of, Kellogg the usurper and self-styled Governor of Louisiana. Armed to the teeth, and protected from assault by improvised barricades and breast-works, they proceeded to levy and collect taxes and force contributions, ostensibly for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the Kellogg Government. Traders, who presumed to enter the town, were forced to pay a tax of one-hundred dollars, or, as a penalty, forfeit whatever of property they might have in their possession.

Though the spirit of the people of Louisiana has been crushed by the heel of power; though they have been made the target of the most fiendish malice that has thus far been fired at the Southern States; and though, in their weakness, they have appealed for that poor support, which comes only in the shape of public sympathy, this act of ruffianism on the part of a horde of hired and abhanded negroes, was more than even degraded humanity could bear, and kindled into a devouring flame the feeble spark of manly spirit that was left.

Headed by their lawfully chosen sheriff, the good people of Grant Parish arose in arms, attacked the negroes fortified in the town, drove them from their works into the court-house, where a flag-of-truce was exhibited as a sign of their surrender. Confiding in their offered terms of peace, as Gen. Canby did in the Modocs, they peacefully approached the court-house to receive the surrender, when, in an unsuspecting moment, they were fired into by the negroes, and several of their number killed. Exasperated by this act of treachery, they set fire to the building, and, as the negroes ran from it, they fired into them and killed over one-hundred.

The lives that were lost in this fight may possibly furnish no substantial cause for grief outside of the narrow circle in which they were known. But their death, however little it may effect the great public, furnishes a commentary, which those who run should pause to read. It is a commentary not written in ink, nor upon parchment; but one inscribed to the whole world in bloody characters, a commentary upon the corruption, the venality, and jack-ass ignorance of the majority of the people of all the states, who sit down in a state of stupified inertia, and witness the overthrow of every right of a sovereign State by a direct agency and instigation of a perjured administration. If Grant had not sustained Kellogg by illegal recognition and direct encouragement, this bloody tragedy would not have been enacted. Kellogg was never elected; and his Grant knows full well, and the Senate of the United States confessed it in the most unmistakable terms. But in the face of the most abounding evidence, demonstrating as clearly as a mathematical truth that Kellogg was overwhelmingly defeated, Grant chooses to uphold him in his arrogance and illegal pretensions to the governorship of Louisiana. The people could not endure his government. Industry was crippled, trade was paralyzed, public credit was impaired, and commerce fled from their ports. But these results were viewed by Grant with indifference. Nothing moved, he persisted in his recognition, and as only a little part of the sequel, civil war has already begun to rage. But this blow, which is first felt by Louisiana, is in fact aimed at all the States.

It is Grant's determined purpose to strike down each feature in the theory of our complex Government, which looks to a recognition of State sovereignty, until the whole shall be merged into one common Government. He has already made rapid strides to the attainment of that end; and unless the people shall shake off that lethargy which reconciles them to usurpation, and purge themselves of that corruption which is daily poisoning the fountains of honest manhood, they may expect in their own day and generation to read the history of the defunct United States.

The railroads of the State are destined to go through an ordeal on the question of taxation. The city of Newport has just made a futile attempt to tax the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company for municipal purposes.

On the hearing of the cause, Chancellor Doniphan, on the authority of an adjudication of the Appellate Court, held that railroads are not liable to city, town and county taxation; and when subjected to taxation must be taxed as entirely.

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